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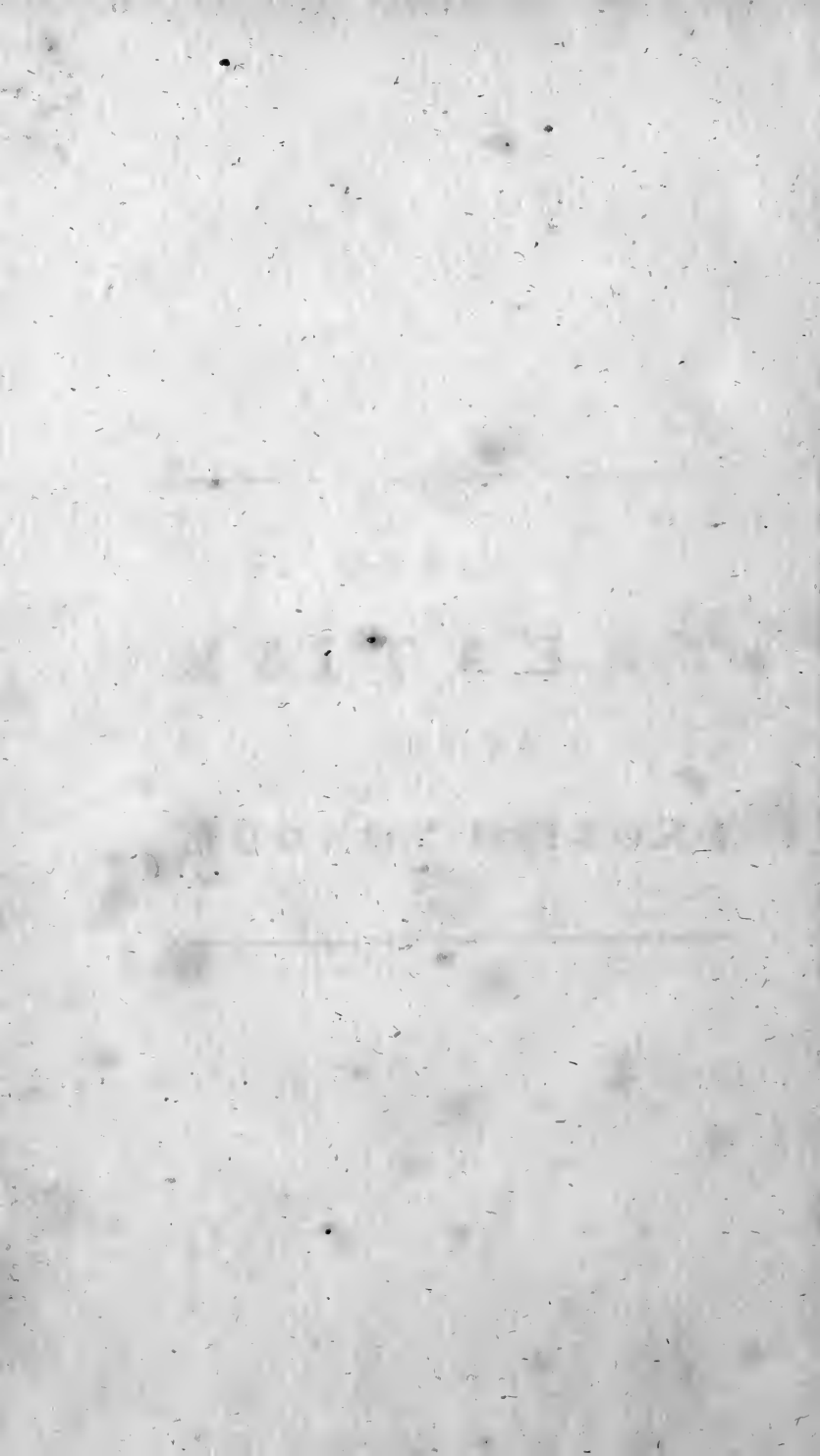


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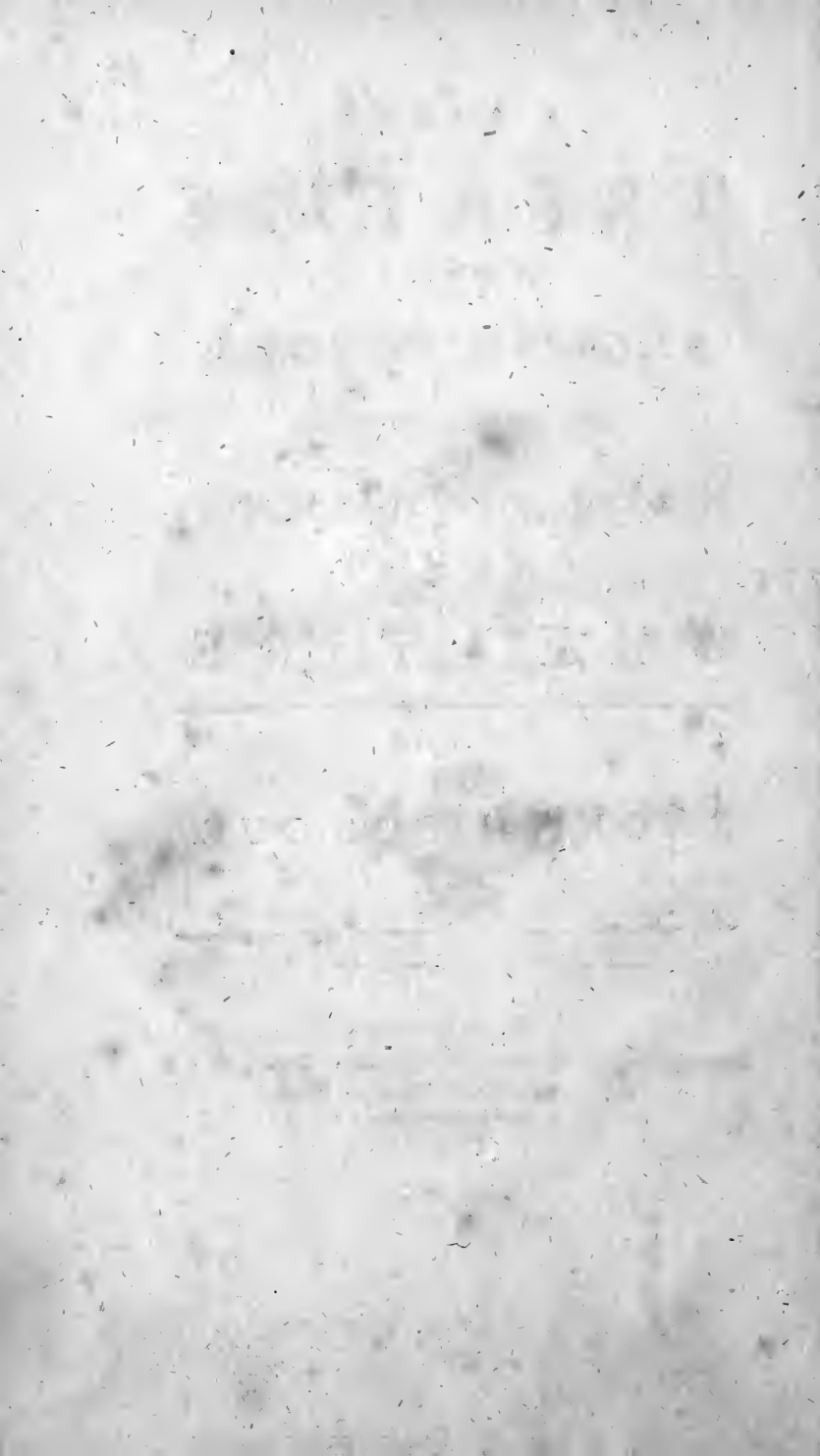


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A SHORT
TREATISE
ON THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.



A SHORT
TREATISE
ON THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

Being an Attempt to render the

Reading and Pronunciation

OF THE SAME

More EASY to FOREIGNERS.

by Granville Sharp



L O N D O N :

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M D C C L X V I I .

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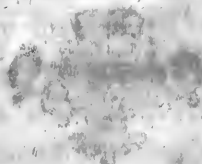
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INTRODUCTION.

IT is generally allowed, that the most easy method of attaining any living language is to associate and converse with those who speak it. Nevertheless, when a foreigner has by this means so far acquired the English tongue, that he shall be able to speak it, and understand it when spoken, tolerably well, he will yet find himself greatly at a loss, when he attempts to read : because the manner of expressing sounds by letters in his own language is so very different from ours, that many English words, which he is well acquainted with by ear, will not appear to him to be the same when he sees them in writing.—For not only various sounds are expressed in the English language by the same vowels ; but also, in many particular words, a kind of arbitrary

bitrary pronunciation is used, which cannot easily be reduced to rule, and is therefore most commonly taught merely by ear, or imitation.

This latter difficulty, I am afraid, cannot be removed; but, I think, it may be relieved in some degree, by separating all such words from those which are capable of being taught by rule. This I have attempted, and have accordingly collected all, or the greatest part of such kind of words, under their proper heads, as exceptions to the several rules given in the following pages, together with a short explanation of their sound.—By this means a learner may have his task before him, and may easily refer to any particular word, as he shall have occasion; which will greatly relieve his memory.

I have not taken notice of all the derivatives and compounds which properly belong to the several exceptions, but for the most part of primitive words only, for the sake of brevity; which I hope will be thought sufficient,

cient, the others being naturally comprehended therein. Many words indeed are varied according to the different position of the accent, which not only shortens the articulation of the succeeding syllables, but in some words causes them to be so indistinctly pronounced, that it is sometimes difficult to determine what vowels are sounded therein : yet if the learner is but careful to give the accented syllable its proper pronunciation according to the following rules, he will naturally fall into the customary utterance of the other syllables, which, as they are pronounced quick, need not be studied so particularly.

The rules treat only of the general power of the vowels and diphthongs, because in these consist the most material differences between the English pronunciation and that of foreigners ; but I have added thereto, by way of appendix, a short treatise (drawn up and communicated by a friend) for the explanation of such particularities also of the other letters as are peculiar to the English tongue.

All which together (I flatter myself) will be sufficient to enable a foreigner to read and pronounce any English words with ease and certainty, when the syllables of the same are properly divided according to the learned Dr. Lowth's excellent rule for spelling, given in the 7th page of his English grammar, viz. "The best and *only sure rule* for dividing
 " the syllables in spelling, is to divide them
 " as they are naturally divided in a right
 " pronunciation; without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants at the beginning of a
 " syllable."

Mr. John Gignoux likewise particularly recommends and explains this method, in the preface to his spelling-book, intituled, "*The Child's best Instructor in Spelling and Reading.*" A title which it seems well to deserve, on account of the division of the several syllables according to the manner above-mentioned, by which it is rendered (in my opinion at least) the most useful book of the sort that has hitherto been published.

I must

I must however observe, that the author, in his "*Table of Words written very different from their Pronunciation*," at page 82, has too much followed the common London pronunciation; which, tho' perhaps in general the best, yet has some very exceptionable particularities. Among which are, *Potticary* for Apothecary, *Athist* for Atheist, *Awkurd* for Aukward, *Riccolas* for Auricolas, *Belcony* for Balcony, *Carrin* for Carrion, *Sirket* for Circuit, *Growner* for Coroner, *Gorjus* for Gorgeous, *Hankerchur* for Handkerchief, *Purn* for Iron, *Ilan* for Island, *Spanel* for Spaniel, *Stum-much* for Stomach, *Sound* for Swoon, *Tbusty* for Thirsty, *Vawt* for Vault, *Venzun* for Venison, *Verdit* for Verdict, &c.

Also in page 57 he signifies that the terminations *-tial*, *-cial*, *-cian*, *-tious*, *-cious*, *-tient*, and *cient*, make each of them "*but one sound or syllable*." But however common such pronunciation may be, it ought not by any means to be taught, or laid down as a rule; because the English language loses much of its elegance,

gance, when it is expressed in so careless a manner, that any of the above-mentioned terminations shall seem but one syllable.

The *i* in all these terminations has the sound of the English *e*; and though it is pronounced quick, yet it ought to be distinctly expressed, as in *Parti-al*, *Soci-al*, *Greci-an*, *Capti-ous*, *Graci-ous*, *Quoti-ent*, *Anci-ent*, &c. There fore I hope that the author, in his next edition of that useful book, will make some alteration in his explanation of these particulars.

Others, besides Mr. Gignoux, have been misled by the indistinct manner in which some particular syllables are sometimes uttered even by good speakers. Mr. James Buchanan in particular has given himself much unnecessary trouble, and has carried his refinements a great deal too far concerning syllables of this kind, which, in quick pronunciation, have seemed to him to partake of an articulation different from the real spelling. This has, unfortunately, not only added great difficulty to his

his * performance, but rendered it almost incapable of answering the good purposes intended by it. For he has frequently substituted an imaginary articulation of one vowel for the inarticulation, or rather the short and indistinct sound, of another; not considering that the expressing of an accented syllable in many particular words does almost unavoidably cause the succeeding syllable or syllables to be so indistinctly pronounced, that it is sometimes difficult to determine what vowels are founded therein, as I have before observed.

But when words are so pronounced, that instead of the short or indistinct sound of one vowel, a manifest articulation of another different vowel may be distinguished; it then becomes a fault in speech, which (howsoever common it may be) ought by no means to be

* “ An Essay towards establishing a Standard for an elegant and uniform Pronunciation of the English Language, as practised by the most learned and polite Speakers.”

imitated, much less taught; because the generality of people are naturally too liable of themselves to acquire it, without being led thereto by written instructions.

The following examples taken from Mr. Buchanan's book will illustrate what has been said; viz. He has substituted -il for the terminations -al, -ial, and -el, as *Năivîl*, *Neutrîl*, *Kômîkîl*, *Joodeeshîl*, *Speshîl*, *Quărîl*, &c. for Naval, Neutral, Comical, Judicial, Special, Quarrel, &c. * -in for -an, as *Heumin*, *Orgîn*, &c. for Human, Organ, &c. -îns for -ance and -ence; and -înt for -ant and -ent, as *Abundîns*, *Rêvêrîns*, *Contentmînt*, *Commandmînt*, &c. instead of Abundance, Reverence, Contentment, Commandment, &c.

* Mr. Peyton's "*New Vocabulary or Grammar of the true pronunciation of the English*" is not less liable to censure, for the same words are there rendered *Nai-vel*, *Niou trel*, *djôu-dî-chiel*, *Spe-chiel*, *Couâr-ril*, &c.

fool for *-ful* as *Faithfoöl*, &c. *ifs* for *efs*, as *Heedlifs*, *Hëppinifs*, and a great abundance of such other syllables, equally distant from the true pronunciation.

As I have no other motive for giving my opinion so freely concerning this gentleman's performance, than the desire of removing all unnecessary difficulty from the learning of English, I hope he will excuse me; even though my remarks should not have sufficient weight to convince him.

He may likewise assure himself, that, though I think an uniformity of pronunciation throughout the British dominions is more to be wished than hoped for; yet I should have as much real satisfaction as himself in the completion of that "*great moral end*," which (as he supposes in his preface) would be promoted thereby, viz. the removal of *national prejudice*; an effect equally to be desired by all lovers of their country, whether South or North Britons!

It would be much to the advantage of all those who learn the English tongue, if the
syllables

syllables in all future editions of English dictionaries were divided according to the * method recommended by Dr. Lowth and Mr. Gignoux before mentioned: and likewise if the words, which are not properly English, were distinguished by an asterisk, or some other particular mark placed before them; that foreigners may not conceive our language to be unnecessarily copious and difficult.

The coining of new words from other languages to express any thing, which might as concisely and elegantly be explained in proper English words, is a kind of pedantry, which all writers should endeavour to avoid: unless we be allowed to except those who treat of natural philosophy, medicine, surgery, or such other subjects as are supposed to be read by none but those who are acquainted with other languages, or at least have some knowledge of

* A very useful little dictionary on this plan was printed in 1764, for J. Nourse and S. Hooper in the Strand, intituled, " the Complete English Spelling Dictionary upon an entire new Plan ; " the author, Mr. J. Carter.

the Latin tongue. For it ought to be the study of every writer to make his meaning as plain and intelligible in the proper language in which he writes, as he possibly can. Yet so many of our most eminent writers have occasionally been guilty of the fault above mentioned, that the ingenious Mr. Johnson has thought himself obliged to insert a great abundance of such coined words into his excellent English dictionary; and the reverend Mr. Entick likewise into his very useful new pocket dictionary. But I cannot suppose that such kind of words were admitted by these gentlemen as proper English words; but merely that they might explain them to English readers; who without the knowledge of other languages cannot otherwise possibly understand them: which is a sufficient proof that they are not at all intitled to the name of English words.

For how should an English reader (I mean a reader merely of English) be supposed to understand that *Ablepsy* signifies blindness? *Acetosity* sourness? *Anhelation* panting? *Arcanum* a secret?

secret? *Obesity* fatness? *Papilio* a butterfly? *Neoterick*, modern? *Paranymp* a bride-man? *Rugose* wrinkled? *Squalor* nastiness? *Terreous* earthy? *Tenebricose* dark; *Tripudiation* dancing? *Tumefy* to swell? *Turm* a troop? and a thousand other such words, which are found in both dictionaries?

It is much to be wished that all such new coined words, which have only been used by a few authors, were distinguished by some mark from the common and proper English words (as I have hinted above) in all future editions of these useful dictionaries: lest so many uncouth and pedantick expressions should be adopted into the English tongue by dictionary authority. Because when a person sees them ranged with other words in an English dictionary, he may be induced to make use of them as proper English words in his writing and discourse, which would, at first, cause no small impediment to the understanding of his ordinary readers and hearers.

The accents used in these dictionaries are particularly useful for keeping up an uniformity in pronunciation; and it would be well if the double accents were also added to some particular words, as in Mr. Gignoux's spelling book for the purpose mentioned in page 7 of his preface, viz. To denote, that "the consonant
 " that begins the next syllable must be also
 " founded at the end of the syllable where
 " the double accent is; as a''-tône-ment;
 " man''-gle; in-tan''-gle; which words must
 " be founded as if written at-tone-ment;
 " mang-gle; intang-gle;" so in con''-quer-or;
 con''-cu-bine; &c. *

In my search for such words as are independent of the following rules, I made use of the Rev. Mr. Entick's new spelling dictionary; and though I examined the same so carefully,

* The same would also be particularly useful in words, wherein g and c are softened by the vowels e and i following them in the next syllable as in neg-lig''-ent; vo-rac''ity, &c.

that I believe I have not made many omissions, yet the whole number of particular exceptions (exclusive of their compounds and derivatives) amount to no more than † 340—which number bears a very small proportion to the number of words in that dictionary; which I compute to be upwards of 23,000. This, I think, ought to prove that the English pronunciation is not so very irregular as it is generally thought to be; which a careful examination of the following pages will more particularly shew.

† There are indeed 54 foreign words besides; (see page 15) which are not included in this number, because, as they still retain their original pronunciation (or nearly so) they cannot properly be accounted exceptions to English rules.

A SHORT

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THE English vowels, a, e, i, o and u, have each of them * 2 *sounds*, commonly called *long* and *short*.

The sounds of the three first vowels a, e, and i, when long, seem to be peculiar at present to this nation, wherefore they may properly be called the English sounds.

* The vowels may indeed be said to have more sounds than 2, because a different pronunciation from the 2 sounds here spoken of, is given to each of the vowels in a few particular cases, which are hereafter noted; but at present I am only speaking of their general power.

And the short sounds of these three vowels may, for the sake of distinction, be called the foreign sounds ; because they are uttered with scarcely any difference (except that a and i, are pronounced short) from the French articulation of the same vowels ; which shall be more fully explained by* examples hereafter.

I think it necessary to observe in this place that the English sound of the following vowels, diphthongs and terminations cannot easily be expressed in foreign letters, and should therefore be learned by ear, viz.

i long †, as in Bi-ble, Mi-tre, Nitre, Pirate, &c.

* See the examples to the 2d rule.

† There are 2 ways of sounding the long i and y (though both long) the one a little different from the other, and requiring a little more extension of the mouth, as may be seen by comparing the following words, viz. I and Aye, High and High-ho ; By't (or by it) and Bite ; Sigh'd and Side ; Strive and Strife, &c. but this difference being so nice, is not to be attained but by much practice, neither is it very material.

o and

o and u short, before a consonant in the same syllable as in Odd, Nod, Lord, &c. and in Mud, Strut, Stun, Urn, &c.

oi and oy, which have both the same sound, as in Oil, Boil, Coil, Boy, Coy, Hoy, &c.

ou and ow (not like the French ou, in the pronunciation of which the lips are almost closed, but) with an open articulation as in Pound, Our, Gown, Pow-er, &c.

Also the following Terminations, viz.

-ire	}	as in Dire, Fire, Salvation, Delic- ious, Fictitious, &c.
-tion		
-cious		
-tious		

The English (or long) sound is given to the vowels a, e, and i (and the other vowels are also sounded long) when they are alone, or when there is not a consonant following them in the same syllable (also before silent e in the end of a word; see the 3d rule)

a like

Rule
I.

Exam-
ples

- | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|---|---|
| { | a | like the | { | e in Bête, as in Ca-ble,
Fa-ble, Sa-ble, &c. |
| | e | French | | i in Mille, as in Be, He,
E-vil, Be-ver, Le-gal, &c. |
- i like the Greek * *ei* or something like the French i long before n in *Divin*, *Prince*, *Enfin*, &c. as in Bi-ble; Di-al; Fi-nal; Gi-ant, &c.
- o like the French o or au, as in Go; So; Lo-cal; Mo-ment, &c.
- u like ew in Few, Pew, &c. as in Du-ty, Fu-ry, Hu-man, &c.
- y (when a vowel) like the English i; as in the monosyllables Buy and Guy, (wherein u is mute) Dry, Fry, My, Dye, &c. in the dissyllables, Ally', Com-ply', De-ny', De-scry', De-fy', Ef-py', Im-ply', Re-ly', and Re-ply', which are accented on the ultimate syllable; and in all words compounded with the Latin word Fio; as Dé-ify, Magnify, Spe-cify, Rarify, &c.

* At quoties litera i longa est plerumque effertur ut Græcorum *ei*. See Wallis's *Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae*.

(Particular Exceptions concerning *a*, at the
End of a Syllable)

Except, } *a* in *Wa-ter*, wherein it is commonly pro-
nounced like the French *a*, or English
diphthong *aw*; in *Fa-ther*, and the last
syllable of *Pa-pa*, *Mam-ma*, wherein it has
a medium sound between *aw* and the
English *a*; and in *a-ny*, and *ma-ny*, where-
in it sounds like a short *e*.

(Particular Exceptions concerning *i*)

2dly, *i* in *ac-qui-esce*, *Bi-er*, *Pi-er*, and *Tier*,
wherein it sounds like the English *e*.

(General Exceptions concerning *i*)

3dly, *i* is pronounced short before another vowel
in the termination of all words of more
than 2 syllables, when it is not radical;
as in *A'mi-able*, *De-mo-ni-ac'k*, *Ca'r-ri-
age*, *So'-ci-al*, *Wil'-li-am*, *Sty'g-i-an*, *Da'l-
li-ance*, *Va'l-i-ant*, *Spän-i-ard*, *A'-pi-ary*,
So'-ci-ate, *In-fid-i-a'tor*, *Al-le-vi a'tion*, *Ma'r-
ri-ed*, *A-li-en*, *Co'n-sci-ence*, *Am'-bi-ent*,
Gla-

Gla-zĭ-er, *Spe'-cĭ-es*, *Se-rag'-lĭ-o*, *Aw'-i-om*,
Pos-te'-rĭ-or, *Wa'r-rĭ-our*, *Con'-scĭ-ous*, *Pd-
 ĭ-ot*, *Pre'-mĭ-um*, &c. But in the proper
 names *Ma-r-i'a* and *So-ph-i'a*, when given to
 English women, it is pronounced accord-
 ing to rule. Also, in *Affi'-ance*, and the
 derivatives from the dissyllables ending in
y, which are mentioned in the example :
 as *Al-li'-ance*, *Com-pli'-ance*, *De-nĭ'-al*, *De-
 fl'-ance*, and *Re-li'-ance*, wherein the *i** re-
 tains the sound of the *y* in the original
 words, and is accented accordingly.

Particular Exceptions concerning o.

Except, { o in *Do* (and its compounds) *To*, and
 4thly, { *Who*, which is commonly pronounced like
 oo; though the latter (*Who*) is pro-

* When *i* is substituted for *y* in the terminations of
 derivatives, it retains the sound of the *y* in the original
 word, whether long or short; therefore *i* in *Cār-rĭ-er*,
Cār-rĭ-ed, and *Cār-rĭ-es*, is short; and in *Al-lĭ-ance*, *De-
 nĭ-al*, *Dig-nĭ-fĭ-ed*, *Im-plĭ-es*, &c. is pronounced long
 like the *y* in the primitive words before specified.

nounced according to the rule in the northern parts of England.

5thly, u, in the first syllable of *Cu-cumber*, which is commonly pronounced like the English *ou* hereafter explained.

General Exception concerning y.

6thly, y, at the end of all words of two or more syllables (except those mentioned in the example) is pronounced like a short *i*, as in *Carry*, *Envy*, *Commissary*, &c. the accent being laid on one of the former syllables.

Of vowels in syllables ending with a consonant.

Rule II. The vowels are pronounced short in all syllables ending with a consonant (except in the particular cases hereafter noted) and the three first vowels have the foreign articulation, without any other material difference, except that of being pronounced short.

B

a has

a has a short articulation of the English *aw*, or rather of the Italian *a*, as in *Add*, *Bad*, *Lad*, *Mad*, &c.

e has exactly the sound of the * Italian or French *é*, as in *Bed*, *Fed*, *Led*, *Red*, &c.

i has a short articulation of the † French *i*, or English *e*, as in *Bid*, *Did*, *Hid*, *Kid*, &c.

The short sound of the two other vowels (viz. *o* and *u*) must be acquired by ear, as I have before observed (see examples of these vowels in p. 3. of this treatise.)

Particular Exceptions concerning *a* before a consonant.

Except,
if,

a in *An-gel*, *Bass*, *Ca'm-brick*, *Ca'm-bridge*, *Da'n-ger*, and *Ma'n-ger*, is commonly sounded like the French diphthong *ai*; in *han't* (for *have not*) *Ma's-ter*, and *Pla's-ter*, it

* *Italos* ego, uti nostros etiam recte eam (literam e) proferre cenſeo in vocibus, ascendo, ventus, &c. (Dr. Middleton, fol. 446.)

† I vocalis, quoties brevis est, sonatur plerumque (ut apud Gallos alioſque) exili ſono. Wallis, fo. 47.

has a medium sound between *aw* and the English *a*; and in *Hal-fer* (wherein *l* is mute) *False*, and *Palsy*, it is commonly pronounced like *aw*.

General Exceptions concerning *a* before a consonant.

2dly, *a* has the sound of *aw* likewise before *ld* and *lt*, as in *Bald*, *Cal-dron*, *Altar*, &c.; in all primitive monosyllables ending in *ll* (except *shall* and *Mall*, which are pronounced according to rule) as in *All*, *Gall*, *Fall*, &c.; and before *lk* (wherein *l* is mute) as *Balk*, *Stalk*, *Walk*, *Talk*, &c.: but before *lf*, *lm*, *lve*, and before *nd* in words derived from the Latin word *Mando*; it is sounded like the Italian *a*, only somewhat longer, as in *Half*, *Calm*, *Salve*, *Command*, *Demand*, &c.

Particular Exceptions concerning *e* before a consonant.

Except, 3dly, *e* in *England*, *Pretty*, *Yes*, and *Yet*, wherein it is pronounced like a short *i*, and in *Yellow* like a short *ä*.

General Exception concerning *e* before *s*.

4thly, *e* is pronounced long before * *s* in the ultimate of plural nouns, and third persons singular of verbs when preceded by *c*, *s*, *z*, or *g*, as in *Fa'-ces*, *Ho'r-fes*, *Af-fi'-zes*, *Ra'-ges*, &c. ; but in all other terminations with silent *e* (except in Latin words) the *es* may be founded in the same syllable, as *Bride Brides*, *Ride Rides*, *Name Names*, &c.

Particular Exceptions concerning *i* before a consonant.

5thly, *i* in *Blithe*, *Endiēt*, and *Indiēt* (wherein *c* is mute) *Mild*, *Pint*, and *Wild*, retains its English, or long sound ; also in *Child* and *Christ*, but not in their Derivatives, *Children*, *Christen*, and *Christian*.

* *S* final in these cases is always pronounced like *z*.

General Exceptions concerning *i* before a consonant.

6thly, *i* is likewise sounded long in all primitive words (and their compounds and derivatives) ending in *nd*; as *Bind*, *Rind*, *Wind*, &c.; though in *Wind*, the substantive, and its compounds, it is sometimes pronounced short.

It is also sounded long before *gh*, as in *Highb*, *Nighb*, *Light*, &c. in which *gh* is mute, having no other use than that of lengthening the *i*.

It is long also before *gn* at the end of a word (and the *g* is mute) as in *Benign*, *Sign*, and its compounds *Consign*, *Design*, &c. and their Derivatives in *-er*, *-ed*, *-edly*, and *-ment*, but no others; for in *Re-signation*, *Con-signation*, *Sig-nif-i-ed*, &c. the *i* is short according to rule, and the *g* is pronounced.

General.

General Exceptions concerning *o* before consonants.

Except, *o* in all words ending in *ld* and *lt*, as *Beb'ld*,
7thly, *Bold, Cold, Bolt, Colt, &c.* and all their
compounds and derivatives, retains its long
sound.

Particular Exceptions of *o* before a consonant.

8thly, *o* is also pronounced long in *Boll, Bolster,*
Comb (wherein *b* is mute) *Control, Droll,*
Folk (wherein *l* is mute) *Force, Fort, Ghost,*
Gross, Ho'lster, Host, Most, Only, Post,
Poll, Pat-ro'll, Port, Roll, Scroll, Sloth,
Sport, and *Sword* (wherein *w* is mute)
Stroll, Toll, and Troll, and in their com-
pounds, &c. But in *Compt* and its com-
pounds, *Ac-compt, &c.* it sounds like the
English diphthong *ou*, as if spelt *Count,*
Ac-count, &c.

It has the sound of a short *u* * in
Af-fro'nt, At-to'r-ney, Bomb, Bo'r-age,

* In the dialects of Lancashire, and some other places,
the *o* is pronounced according to rule, in many of these
words.

Bo'-rough,

Bo'r-ough, Bro'th-er, Co'l-our, Co'm-fits, Co'm-fort, Co'm-pany, Co'm-pass, Co'n-duit, Co'n-ey, Co'n-sta-ble, Co'z-en, Co'v-e-nant, Co'v-er, Co'v-et, Co'v-ey, Dis-co'm-fit, Do'z-en, Go'v-ern, Ho'n-ey, Lo'n-don, Mo'n-day, Mon-ey, Monk, Mo'n-key, Mo'n-ger, Mo'n-grel, Mo'nth, Mo'th-er, On-ion, O'th-er, O'v-en, Po'm-mel, Po'th-er, Ro'm-age, Ront, Son, Sho'v-el, Slo'v-en, Smo'th-er, Ton, Tho'r-ough-ly, Won, Wo'n-der, Word, World, Work, Worm, Wor-sted, Worth, Wo'm-an (in the singular only, the plural being pronounced as if spelt *Wimmen*) *Wo'r-ry, Wort, Wo'r-ship*, and their compounds, &c. except *Dis-co'v-er* and *Re-co'v-er*, which are pronounced according to rule.

It is most commonly founded like *oo* in *Tomb* and *Womb* (wherein *b* is silent) *Lo-ser, Gold, Whom*, and *Whose**: and is mute in *Jeo'p-ar-dy, Leo'p-ard*, and *Pec-*

* In the northern parts of England the words *Gold, Who, Whom*, and *whose*, are pronounced properly as they are spelt.

ple, which are pronounced as if written
Jé'p-par-dy, *Lep-pard*, and *Pee-ple*.

Particular Exceptions of *u* before a consonant.

Except, } *u* in *Bu-sy*, and its compounds, &c. which is
 9thly, } commonly pronounced like a short *i*, and
 the *s* like *z*.

Of Vowels in Syllables ending with silent *e*.

Rule

III.

But when *e* or *ue* follow a consonant in
 the same syllable, the preceding vowel re-
 tains its original open or long sound.

EXAMPLES.

Ace, *Face*, *Rece'de*, *Dice*, *Vote*, *Con-fu'te*,
Vague, *Vogue*, *Col-le'gue*, &c. Also, *Ad-vice*,
De-vi'ce, *En-ti'ce*, *Suf-fi'ce*, *Sac-rif-i'ce*, *A-*
li've, *Con-ni've*, *Con-tri've*, *De-pri've*, *De-*
ri've, *Re-vi've*, and *Sur-vi've*, which are ac-
 cented on the last syllable.

The vowel *a* is sounded long even be-
 fore *two consonants*, when they are followed
 by *e* in the same syllable (except before
-nce) as in *Ache*, *Haste*, *Waste*, *Change*,
Grange, *Range*, &c. and their compounds
 and derivatives ; but the other four vowels
 are

are founded short in the like case, as in *Fringe, Revenge, Solve, Serve, Tinge, Sludge, Grudge, &c.*

Note,

That derivatives from words ending in *e* for the most part retain their original sound, even when the *e* is omitted, as *Spar-ing, -ed*, from *Spare*; *Wast-er, -ing, ed*, from *Waste*; *Rang-er, -ing, ed*, from *Range, &c.*

Except,
1st,

General Exception.

Words having the accent on the penultima or antepenultima: in all which the last syllable, being short, is pronounced as if the *e* and *ue* final were absent, as in *Ca'l-a-mine, Ca'th-er-ine, Ca't-a-logue, De'c-a-logue, De-po's-ite, De's-tine, De-ter-mine, Dis-fra'n-chise, Do'c-trine, E'n-gine, E'p-il-ogue, E'x-quis-ite, Gra'n-ite, Har-a'ngue, Fi'-nite*, and its compounds, *Ma'r-it-ime, Me'd-ic''-ine, Mi'n-ute* (not the adjective for small) *Mor-tise, Pe'd-a-gogue, Pra'c-tise* (verb) *Pro'l-ogue, Pro'm-ise, Sap''-phire, Syn'-a-gogue, Tre'a-tise*, and *U-rine*.

C

Particular

Particular Exceptions.

2dly,

The following monosyllables are likewise exceptions to this rule, viz. *Dare* (the verb) *Give*, *Gone*, *Have*, *Live*, and *One* *; all which are pronounced as if *e* final was absent.

Except,

3dly,

There, *Were*, and *Where*, which are commonly pronounced as if spelt with the diphthong *ai*, *Thair*, *Wair*, and *Whair*; but in all other words (except what are mentioned above) the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, or *y*, when they come before † *-re* final, are founded long according to the third rule, as in *Are*, *Care*, *Here*, *Mere*, *Desire*, *Fire*, *Lyre*, &c. as if spelt *Air*, *Cair*, *Heer*, *Meer*, *Desier*, &c.

Particular Exceptions concerning *i* in syllables ending with silent *e*.

Except,

4thly,

i in *Writhe* and *O-blige*, wherein it is commonly founded like *ee* (though in the

* *One* is pronounced as if spelt *Won*.

† When a consonant comes before *re* and *le* final, the *e* is never founded last, but always before the last consonant of the word, as in *A-cre*, *Mi-tre*, *humble*, &c. which are founded *A-ker*, *Mi-ter*, *humbel*, &c.

northern parts of England the latter is founded according to rule).

General Exceptions concerning *i* in syllables ending with silent *e*.

5thly, *i* in all adjectives of more than one syllable ending in *-ile*, and in all words (except those mentioned in the above example) ending in *ice* and *ive*, is pronounced short, as in *Se'r-vile*, *Ju'-ven-ile*, *Ca'p-rice*, *Ma'l-ice*, *En'-dive*, *Po's-it-ive*, &c.

Particular Exceptions concerning *o* in syllables ending with silent *e*.

6thly, *o* in *A-bo've*, *Come*, *Co'me-ly*, *Done*, *Dove*, *Glove*, *Love*, *Po're-blind*, *Some*, *Shove*, *Sponge*, *Tongue*, and *Worse*, wherein it is founded like a short *u*; and in *Lose*, *Move*, *Prove*, and *Rome*, wherein it is commonly pronounced like *oo*.

Of Proper Diphthongs.

Proper Diphthongs have sounds of their own, different from the long and short sounds of the English vowels.

Rule IV *au* } are pronounced like the French *a* in
aw } *Ame.*
 Exam-
 ples. *Maul, Paul, Sprawl, Law, Saw &c.*

Particular Exceptions.

Except, *Auf* (more commonly spelt *Oaf*) and
Hautboy, wherein *au* is pronounced like a
 long *o*; *Cauliflower*, where it is pronounced
 like a short *o*; and *Gauge*, wherein it is
 commonly sounded like the English *a*
 long.

Rule V. *oi* } The proper articulation of these diph-
oy } thongs is that which is given them in
 the English words *Oil, Boil, Coy, Hoy, &c.*
(See List of Vowels, Diphthongs, &c. which
cannot be expressed in foreign Letters,
page 3.)

Except, *Tor-toise*, wherein *oi* is commonly founded like short *u*.

Rule VI *oo* is pronounced like the French *ou* in *Bout*.

Examp^r *Boot, Broem, Loop, Moor, Poor, &c.*

Except, *Blood, Flood, Foot, Good, Hood, Stood, Soot, Wood*, and *Wool*, wherein *oo* is not pronounced so full, but partakes a little of the found of a short *u*. Except also * *Door* and *Floor*, wherein *oo* has the found of *o* long.

Rule VII. *ou* } The proper pronunciation of these diph-
ow } thongs is that which is given them in the English words *Bound, Found, Crown, Cow, Flow-er, Sow* (noun), *Coward, &c.* A more particular account of this found is given in page 3.

* *Door* and *Floor* are pronounced by the vulgar in the northern parts of England as they are spelt; for they give the *oor*, in these words, the same found that it has in *Boor, Moor, Poor, &c.*

Particular Exceptions concerning *ou*.

Except,

1st, *ou* in *Bou'ge*, *Bou'g-et* (commonly written *Budge* and *Budget*) *Bo'r-ough*, *Cou'n-try*, *Cou''-ple*, *Cou'r-age*, *Cou'f-in*, *Dou''-ble*, *Dou'b-let*, *Fou'r-nal*, *Fou'r-ney*, *Mounch*, *Nou'r-ish*, *Tho'r-ough-ly*, *Tho'r-ough-fare*, *Trou''-ble*, *Touch*, * *Scourge*, *Shou'd*, *Cou'd*, and *Wou'd*, wherein it is pronounced like a short *u*; also in *Enough*, *Rough*, *Slough* (when it signifies the part which separates from a fore) and *Tough*; in all which the *gh* final sounds like *f*; but in *Cough*, *Lough* (or *Lake*) and *Trough*, it is pronounced like a short *o*, as if spelt *Coff*, *Loff*, and *Troff*. Except also in *Coul-ter*, *Course*, (and its compounds *Discourse*, &c.) *Court*, *Dough*, *Four*, *Fur-lough*, *Gourd*, *Mourn*, *Mould*, *Moult*, *Poult*, *Poul-try*, *Poul-ter-er*, *Poul-tice*, *Shoul-der*, *Soul*, *Though*, wherein *ou* is founded like *o* long; and

* *Ou* in *Scourge* is sometimes like *o* long.

like

like *oo* in *Boufe*, *Ca-rouse*, *Gouge*, *Through*,
and *Un-couth*.

General Exceptions concerning *cu*.

Except,

2dly, *ou* before *ght*, which has a medium sound between *aw* and *o* long, as in *Ought*, *Bought*, *Thought*, &c. and in the termination of words of more than one syllable, in *-our* and *-ous*, wherein it sounds like a short *u*, as in *Ho-nour*, *Sa-viour*, *Pi-ous*, *Righteous*, &c.

Except,

Particular Exceptions concerning *ow*.

3dly,

ow in *Bow* when it signifies a weapon, or segment of a circle; but in the word *Bow* it is pronounced according to rule; in *Bowl* (or *Bafon*, not in *Bowl* the verb, nor its derivatives, &c.) *Blow*, *Crow*, *Flow*, *Flown* (from *Fly*) *Glow*, *Grow*, *Know*, *Low*, *Mow*, *Owe*, *Own*, *Prow*, *Prowl*, *Row*, *Sow* (the verb) *Show*, *Slow*, *Snow*, *Strow*, *Stow*, *Tow* (noun and verb) *Trow*, and *Throw*, and their derivatives, &c. wherein it sounds like *o* long.

General

Except, General Exception concerning *ow*.

4thly, *ow* final in words of more than one syllable, which is sounded like a short *o*, the *w* being mute; as in *Ba'r-row*, *Be'llow*, *Fol-low*, &c. Three words are independent of this exception, viz. *Al-low*, wherein *ow* is pronounced according to the rule, and *Be-low* and *Bestow*, wherein it sounds like *o* long.

Note, Many of the words contained in the above exceptions are pronounced in the broad dialects of the northern parts of England as they are spelt; that is, *ou* and *ow* are pronounced according to the VIIth rule, as in *Bound*, *Cow*, &c. viz. *Trough* (making *gh* silent) *Four*, *Mould*, *Moult*, *Poultry*, *Poultice*, *Skoulder*, *Bowl* (or *Basen*) *Glow*, *Grow*, *Mow*, *Owe*, *Own*, *Strow*, *Trow*, *Ought*, *Bought*, &c.

Of Improper Diphthongs.

Improper Diphthongs take the sound of but one of their vowels, the other being mute.

Rule

Rule
VIII. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ai} \\ \text{ay} \\ \text{ey} \end{array} \right\}$ are pronounced like the French *ai*, or
English *a* long.

Exam- *Dainty, Bail, Gain, Day, May, Grey,*
ples. *Prey, Convey, Obey, Survey, Bey, Dey,*
 &c.

Except, Particular Exceptions concerning *ai*.
1st, *ai* in *Vil-lain* and *Mur-rain*, and sometimes in
 Said, is pronounced like a short *e*.

Except, General Exception concerning *ai*.
2dly, *ai* when alone or at the end of a syllable, as in
 A-chai-a, and the Hebrew names *Ben-a'i-*
 ah, Is-a'i-ah, Mi-cai-ah, Cai-a-phas, &c.
 wherein it is pronounced like the Greek *α*
 or English *i* long.

Except, Particular Exceptions concerning *ey*.
3dly, *ey* in *Hey!* and *Hey-day!* wherein it is sounded
 like the English *i*, and in *Ceylon, Key,* and
 Sey-mour, wherein it is pronounced like
 the English *e* or French *i*.

Except, General Exception concerning *ey*.

4thly, *ey* at the end of words of more than one syllable (when the accent is placed on a former syllable, as in *A'l-ley*, *At-to'r-ney*, *B'ar-ley*, *Ga'l-ley*, *Ho'n-ey*, &c.) is pronounced like a short *i*.

Rule	æ	} are pronounced like the French <i>i</i> in <i>Fille</i> , or the English <i>e</i> long.
IX.	ea	
	ee	
	ei	
	ie	
	œ	

Exam- *Dæmon* (or *Demon*) *Beat*, *Dear*, *Lead*,
ples. and *Read* (verbs) *Meet*, *Feet*, *Re-ceipt*, *De-
ceit*, *De-ceive*, *Ceil-ing*, *Seign-iory*, *Seize*,
Shield, *Re-prieve*, *Grief*, *Fætus*, *Sub-pæna*,
&c.

Except, Particular Exceptions concerning *ea*.

1st, *ea* is pronounced like the French *é* in *Bread*,
Break-fast, *Breast*, *Breath* (noun only)
Cleanly, and *Cleanse* (not in *Clean*) *Dead*,
Deaf,

Deaf, Death, Dread, En-deav-our, Feather, Head, He'av-en, He'av-y, Je'al-ous, Le'av-en, Lead (metal) Le'ath-er, Me'asure, Mis-tea'ch, Pea's-ant, Phe'af-ant, Plea's-ant, Ple'af-ure, Pea's-cod, Read-y, Realm, Read (only in preter tense and participle passive) Stead-y, In-stead, Spread, Sweat, Teat, Thread, Threat-en, Trea'ch-ery, Tread, Tre'af-ure, Wea'th-er, Wea'p-on, Wreak, Zea'l-ous, Zeal-ot (not in Zeal) Yeast, and their compounds and derivatives not already excepted. But in Bear, Break, Great, Swear, Tear (the verb) Wear, Wheal, and Weal (the mark of a stripe, but not in Weal for prosperity) it is commonly sounded like the French diphthong *ai*; and like a short *a* in Hear-ken, Hearth, and Heart.*

Except,
2dly,

General Exceptions concerning *ea*.

But in all other words before *r*, when another consonant follows in the same syl-

* In the northern parts of *England*, *Break* and *Great* are pronounced according to rule.

lable, it is founded like *er* or *ir*, as in
Dearth, *Earl*, *Earn*, *Ea'rn-est*, *Earl-y*,
Earth, *Hearse*, *Heard*, *Learn*, &c.

ea before three consonants in the same syllable
 is pronounced like the French *é*, as in
Health, *Breadth*, *Wealth*, &c.

Except, Particular Exceptions concerning *ee*.

3dly, *ee* in *Breech* (noun and verb) *Breechings*, and
Breeches, which are pronounced like a
 short *i*.

Except, Particular Exceptions concerning *ei*.

4thly, *ei* in *Sleight* (*Artifice*) in which it is pro-
 nounced like the long English *i*; but it is
 like a short *i* in *Fo'r-feit* and *Su'r-feit*; like
 a short *e* in *For-eign*, and *Hei-fer*; and like
 the diphthong *ai* in *Hei'n-ous*, *Heir*, *Leis-
 ure* (though sometimes like a short *e* in
Lei's-ure) *Skein*, *Their*, *Veil*, and *Vein*.

Except, General Exceptions concerning *ei*.

5thly, *ei* is pronounced like the long English *i* when
 it is not followed by a consonant in the

same syllable; as in *Plei'-a-des*, *Hei'-del-berg*; *Hei-den-beym*, *Rei-gate*, &c. but in *ei-tber* and *nei-tber* it is sometimes pronounced like the English *a* long, and sometimes according to rule, like the English *e* long.

It has the sound of the English *a* in all words wherein it precedes *-gh*, *gn*, and *-nt* in the same syllable, as *Weigh*, *Freight*, *Deign*, *Feign*, &c. (in all which *g* is mute) *Feint*, *Teint*, &c. except in three words mentioned above, viz. *Sleight*, *Seignory*, and *Foreign*.

Particular Exceptions concerning *ie*.

Except,

6thly, *ie* in *Friend*, wherein it sounds like a short *e*; and *Sieve*, wherein it sounds like a short *i*.

General Exceptions concerning *ie* and *oe*.

7thly, *ie* } at the end of a word are always pro-
oe } nounced like the first vowel in each
diphthong, viz. *ie* like *i* long, and *oe* like
o long, as in *Die*, *Foe*, &c. except in two
words, *Shoe* and *Ca'n-oe*, wherein *oe* is
commonly pronounced like *oo*.

Note,

Note, The same is to be observed of the diphthongs *ue* and *ye*, at the end of a word; the former being pronounced like a long *u*, and the latter like a long *i*; as in *Due*, *Pye*, &c. the same likewise when *s* is added to make the plural of nouns, or third person singular of verbs, as *Dies*, *Foes*, *Dues*, *Pyes*, &c. and the *s* so added is pronounced like *z*.

Rule X. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{-eu} \\ \text{-ew} \\ \text{-iew} \end{array} \right\}$ are sounded like a single *u* long.

Examples. *Europe*, *Eu-nuch*, *Brew*, *Dew*, *View*, &c.

Except *, *ew* in *Sew*, which is commonly sounded like a long *o*.

Rule XI *oa* is pronounced like *o* long.

Examples. *Boat*, *Coat*, *Groan*, *Moan*, &c.

Except, in *Broad*, *A-broad*, and *Groat*, wherein it partakes a little of the sound of *aw*; and in *Goal* (when it signifies a prison) it

* *Eau* in *Beauty* (and its derivatives) has likewise the same sound.

sounds like *ai*, and the *G* is pronounced soft, as if spelt *Jail*.

Rule
XII. *ue* } before a consonant in the same syllable
ui } have the short sound of the last vowel in each diphthong; viz. *ue* like a short *e* as in *Guess*, *Guest*, &c.; and *ui* like a short *i*, as in *Build*, *Guild*, *Conduit*, &c. But in words ending with silent *e*, the diphthong *ui* is pronounced like the English *i* long, according to the third rule, as in *Guide*, *Guile*, *Disguise*, &c.

Except,
ist,

Particular Exceptions.

The following words, wherein the *u* alone is pronounced, viz. *Bruise*, *Cruise*, *Fruit*, *Juice*, *Nui-sance*, *Pur-suit*, *Recruit*, *Sluice*, *Suit*, and *Suit-or*, which are sounded as if spelt *Bruze*, *Cruze*, *Nu-sance*, &c.

Note,

When *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and *uo* follow *Q* in the same syllable, the *u* has the power of *w*, which power cannot more easily be explained to foreigners, than by comparing it to the sound of *u* in the French word *Quoi!* or *Quoy!* as in *Qua'r-rel*, *Quack*, *Question*, *Quick*, *Quite*, *Quit*, *Quote*, &c.

A TABLE of Words which are independent of the foregoing Rules and Exceptions, with the common Pronunciation of each expressed in Italicks.

BUOY *Boey*, Victuals *Vittles*, Colonel *Curnel*, George *Forge*, Lieutenant *Leutenant*, Quay *Kee*, Two *Too*, Yacht *Yot*, Yeoman *Yewman*, Yelk or Yolk (of an egg) *Yoke*.

A TABLE of Foreign Words which still retain their original Pronunciation (or nearly so) notwithstanding that they are in a manner adopted, by frequent Use, into the English Language.

ACcoure, Antique, Archives, Arriere, Banditti, Beau, Bureau, Caviare, Cartouch, Connoisseur, Courier, Croup, Cuirass, Environ, Escritoire, Fascine, Groupe, Intrigue, Lieu, Machine, Magazine, Marine, Palanquin, Pas, Piquant, Pique, Piquet, Police, Poltron, Ponton, Prame, Profile, Rendezvous, Roquelaure, Rouge, Scout, Sophi, Soup, Tête-à-tête, Tornado, Toupee, Tour, Transmarine, Vermicelli, Violoncello, Jonquil, Adieu.

F I N I S.

A TABLE or INDEX of the Words, which (with their several Compounds and Derivatives) are Exceptions to the foregoing Rules; viz.

				Vowels.	Sounded like	Rule.	Exception.	Page.
A								
A -Bo've	—	<i>Au-dessus</i>	—	o	u	3	6	17
A-bro'ad	—	<i>Dehors</i>	—	oa	aw	11	1	28
Ac-qui-e'sce	—	<i>Acquiescer</i>	—	i	ie	1	3	5
Af-fro'nt	—	<i>Affront</i>	—	o	u	2	8	12
An'-gel	—	<i>Angé</i>	—	a	A	2	1	8
A'-ny	—	<i>Aucun</i>	—	a	æ	2	1	5
At-to'r-ney	—	<i>Procureur</i>	—	o	u	2	8	12
Auf	—	<i>Sot</i>	—	au	o	4	1	18
B								
Ba's	—	<i>Basse</i>	—	a	ā	2	1	8
Bear (noun & verb)	—	<i>Ours et Supporter</i>	—	ea	ai	9	1	25
Be-lo'w	—	<i>En-bas</i>	—	ow	ō	7	4	22
Be-fto'w	—	<i>Donner</i>	—	ow				
Bi'-er	—	<i>Une Bière</i>	—	i	ē	1	2	5
Blith	—	<i>Foyeux</i>	—	i	ī	2	5	10
Blood	—	<i>Sang</i>	—	oo	ū	6	1	19
Blow	—	<i>Coup, Souffler</i>	—	ow	o	7	3	21
Boll	—	<i>Tige</i>	—	o	o	2	8	12
Bol-ster	—	<i>Chevet</i>	—	o	o	2	8	12
Bomb	—	<i>Bombe</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	12
Bo'r-age	—	<i>Bourache</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	12
Bor-ough	—	<i>Bourg</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Bouge	—	<i>S'enfler</i>	—	ou	ū	7	1	20
Bou'g-et	—	<i>Bougette</i>	—	ou	ū	7	1	20
Boufe	—	<i>Boire avec excès</i>	—	ou	eo	7	1	21
Bow (noun)	—	<i>Arc</i>	—	ow	ō	7	3	21
Bowl (or Basin)	—	<i>Bassin</i>	—					

E

Bread

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ⁿ	Page.
Bread	—	<i>Pain</i>	ea	è	9	I	24
Break	—	<i>Rompre</i>	ea	à	9	I	25
Break-fast	—	<i>Déjeuné</i>	ea	è	9	I	24
B-eaft	—	<i>Poitrine</i>	ea				
Breath (noun)	—	<i>Haleine</i>	ea				
Bree'ch, -es, -ings	—	<i>Fesses, Culotte</i>	ee	i	9	3	26
Broad	—	<i>Large</i>	oa	aw	11	I	28
Bro'th-er	—	<i>Frere</i>	o	ũ	2	8	13
Bruise	—	<i>Contusion</i>	ui	ũ	12	I	29
Bu'sy	—	<i>Occupé</i>	u	i	2	9	14

C

Cam-brick	—	<i>Batiste</i>	a	ā	2	I	8
Cam-bridge	—	<i>Cambridge</i>	a	ā	2	I	8
Can-o'e	—	<i>Canoe</i>	oe	oo	9	7	27
Car-ou'fe	—	<i>Faire la débauche</i>	ou	oo	7	I	21
Cau'-lif-lower	—	<i>Choux-fleur</i>	au	ō ē	4	I	18
Cey'-lon	—	<i>Ceylon</i>	ey	ē	8	3	23
Child	{ but not their deriva- tives.	<i>Enfant</i>	i	ī	2	5	10
Christ		<i>Christ</i>					
Clean-ly	{ not in clean }	<i>Propre</i>	ea	è	9	I	24
Cleanse		<i>Nettoyer</i>					
Co'l-our	—	<i>Couleur</i>	o	ũ	2	8	13
Comb	—	<i>Peigne</i>	o	ō	2	8	12
Come	—	<i>Venir</i>	o	ũ } ũ } ũ }	3	6	17
Come-ly	—	<i>(De bonne grace)</i>	o				
Comfits	—	<i>Confitures</i>	o				
Com-fort	—	<i>Consolation</i>	o	ũ	2	8	13
Com-pany	—	<i>Compagnie</i>	o	ũ	2	8	13
Com-pafs	—	<i>Contour</i>	o	ũ	2	8	13
Compt	—	<i>Compte</i>	o	ou	2	8	12
Con-duit	—	<i>Conduit</i>	o	ũ	2	8	13
Con-ey	—	<i>Lapin</i>	o	ũ	2	8	13

Con-sta-ble

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ⁿ	Page.
Con-sta-ble	{	(Commissaire de quartier)	o	ɔ̃	2	8	13
Con-trol	—	Controller (last syl.)	o	õ	2	8	12
Cou'd	—	(Verbe) —	ou	ũ	7	1	20
Cov-en-ant	—	Accord —					
Cov-er	—	Couverture —					
Cov-et	—	Convoiter —	o	ũ	2	8	13
Cov-ey	—	Volée d'oiseaux					
Cough	—	Toux —	ou	õ	7	1	20
Coul-ter	—	(Soc. de charrüe)	ou	ō	7	1	20
Coun-try	—	Pays —					
Cou-ple	—	Couple —	ou	ũ	7	1	20
Cour-age	—	Courage —					
Course (Dis- course, &c.)	{	Cours —	ou	ō	7	1	20
Court	—	Cour —					
Cou's-in	—	Cousin —	ou	ũ	7	1	20
Coz-en (verb)	—	Duper —	o	ũ	2	8	13
Crow	—	Corneille —	ow	ō	7	3	21
Cruise	—	Croiser —	ui	ũ	12	1	29
Cu'-cum-ber	{	Co'ncombre (1st syll.) —	u	ou	1	5	7

D

Da'n-ger	—	Danger —	a	ā	2	1	8
Dare	—	Oser —	a	ā	3	2	16
Dead	—	Mort —	ea	ē	9	1	24
Deaf	—	Sourd —	ea	ē	9	1	24
Death	—	La mort —	ea	ē	9	1	24
Discomfit	—	Défaire —	o	ũ	2	8	13
Do	—	Faire —	o	oo	1	4	6
Done	—	Fait —	o	ũ	3	6	17
Door	—	Porte —	oo	ō	6	1	19
Dove	—	Colombe —	o	ũ	3	6	17

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ⁿ	Page
Dou''-ble	—	<i>Doubler</i>	—	ou	7	1	20
Doub-let	—	<i>Douplet</i>	—	ou	7	1	20
Dough	—	<i>Pâte</i>	—	o	2	8	13
Doz-en	—	<i>Douzaine</i>	—	ea	9	1	24
Dread	—	<i>Crainte</i>	—	o	2	8	12
Droll	—	<i>Comique</i>	—				

E

En-de'av-our	—	<i>Effort</i>	—	ea	9	1	25
En-dict & Indict	—	<i>Stiler</i>	—	i	2	5	10
Eng-land	—	<i>Angleterre</i>	—	e	2	3	9
En-ou'gh	—	<i>Affez</i>	—	ou	7	1	20

F

Falſe	—	<i>Faux</i>	—	a	au	2	1	9
Fa'-ther	—	<i>Pere</i>	—	a	aw	1	1	5
Fea'-ther	—	<i>Plume</i>	—	ea	é	9	1	25
Flood	—	<i>Deluge</i>	—	oo	u	6	1	19
Floor	—	<i>Plancher</i>	—	oo	o	6	1	19
Flow	—	<i>Couler</i>	—	ow	o	7	3	21
Flown (from Fly)	—	<i>Echapé</i>	—	ow	o	7	3	21
Folk	—	<i>Gens</i>	—	o	ou	2	8	12
Foot	—	<i>Pied</i>	—	oo	u	6	1	19
Force	—	<i>Force</i>	—	o	o	2	8	12
Fort	—	<i>Fort</i>	—	o	o	2	8	12
Fo'r-eign	—	<i>Etranger</i>	—	ei	e	9	4	26
Fo'r-feit	—	<i>Amende</i>	—	ei	i	9	5	27
Four	—	<i>Quatre</i>	—	ou	o	7	4	26
Friend	—	<i>Ami</i>	—	ie	é	9	1	20
Fruit	—	<i>Fruit</i>	—	ui	u	9	6	27
Fu'r-lough	—	<i>Congé</i>	—	ou	o	12	1	29
						7	1	20

Gauge

G				Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep- tion.	Page.
Gauge	—	<i>Fauge</i>	—	au	ā	4	1	18
Ghost	—	<i>Esprit</i>	—	o	ō	2	8	12
Give	—	<i>Donner</i>	—	i	ī	3	2	16
Glove	—	<i>Gand</i>	—	o	ō	3	6	17
Glow	—	<i>(Etre allumé)</i>	—	ow	ō	7	3	21
Goal	—	<i>Prison (G soft)</i>	—	oa	ā	11	1	28
Gold	—	<i>Or</i>	—	o	oo	2	8	13
Gone	—	<i>Allé</i>	—	o	ō	3	2	16
Good	—	<i>Bon</i>	—	oo	ū	6	1	16
Go'v-ern	—	<i>Gouverner</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Gouge	—	<i>Gouge</i>	—	ou	oo	7	1	21
Gourd	—	<i>Citrouille</i>	—	ou	ō	7	1	20
Great	—	<i>Grand</i>	—	ea	ā	9	1	25
Groat	—	<i>(Piece de 4 sols)</i>	—	oa	aw	11	1	28
Gross	—	<i>Gros</i>	—	o	ō	2	8	12
Grow	—	<i>Croitre</i>	—	ou	ō	7	3	21

H

Ha'l-fer	—	<i>Hausiere (l mute)</i>	a	aw	2	1	9
Han't (for have not)	—	<i>(Verbe)</i>	a	aw	2	1	8
Have	—	<i>Avoir</i>	a	ā	3	2	16
Hau't-boy	—	<i>Hautbois (t mute)</i>	au	ō	4	1	18
Head	—	<i>Tête</i>	ea	ē	9	1	25
Hea'r-ken	—	<i>Ecouter</i>	ea	ā	9	1	25
Heart	—	<i>Cœur</i>	ea	ā	9	1	25
Hearth	—	<i>Foyer</i>	ea	ā	9	1	25
Hea'v-en	—	<i>Le ciel</i>	ea	ē	9	1	25
Heav-y	—	<i>Pésant</i>	ea	ē	9	1	25
Hei'f-er	—	<i>Génisse</i>	ei	ē	9	4	26
Hei'n-ous	—	<i>Odieux</i>	ei	ā	9	4	26
Heir	—	<i>Heritier (h mute)</i>	ei	ā	9	4	26
Hey! He'y-day!	—	<i>Ouais!</i>	ey	ī	8	3	23

Hol'-ster

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ⁿ	Page.
Ho'l-ster	—	{ <i>Fourreau de</i>	o	o	2	8	12
		<i>pistolet</i> — }					
Hon-ey	—	<i>Miel</i> —	o	o	2	8	13
Hood	—	<i>Coiffe</i> —	oo	oo	6	1	19
Hoft	—	<i>Hôte</i> —	o	o	2	8	12
I							
Jea'l-ous	—	<i>Jaloux</i> —	ea	ee	9	1	25
Jeop-ard-y	—	<i>Peril</i> —	eo	ee	2	8	13
In-stead	—	<i>Au lieu</i> —	ea	ee	9	1	25
Journal	—	<i>Journal</i> —	ou	ū	7	1	20
Jour-ney	—	<i>Voïage</i> —					
Juice	—	<i>Jus</i> —	ui	ū	12	1	29
K							
Key	—	<i>Clef</i> —	ey	ee	8	3	23
Know	—	<i>Sçavoir</i> —	ow	ō	7	3	21
L							
Lead (noun)	—	<i>Plomb</i> —	ea	ee	9	1	25
Lea'th-er	—	<i>Cuir</i> —	ea	ee	9	1	25
Lea'v-en	—	<i>Levain</i> —	ea	ee	9	1	25
Lei'f-ure	—	<i>Loisir</i> —	ei	{ ā and some- times ē	9	4	26
Leo't-pard	—	<i>Leopard</i> —	eo				
Live	—	<i>Vivre</i> —	i	ī	3	2	16
Lo'n-don	—	<i>Londres</i> —	o	ū	2	8	13
Lose, -er	—	<i>Perdant</i> —	o	oo	3	6	17
Love	—	<i>Amour</i> —	o	ū	2	8	13
					3	6	17

Lough

				Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ^a	Page.
Lough (or Lake)	<i>Lac</i>	—		o	ō	7	1	20
Low	—	<i>Bas</i>	—	ow	o	7	3	21
M								
Ma-ma'	—	<i>Maman</i>	—	a	aw	1	1	5
Ma'n-ger	—	<i>Mangeoir</i>	—	a	ā	2	1	8
Ma'-ny	—	<i>Plusieurs</i>	—	a	ē	1	1	5
Ma'f-ter	—	<i>Maitre</i>	—	a	aw	2	1	8
Mea'f-ure	—	<i>Mesure</i>	—	ea	ē	9	1	25
Mild	—	<i>Doux</i>	—	i	ī	2	5	10
Mis-tea'ch	—	<i>Enseigner mal</i>	—	ca	ē	9	1	25
Mo'n-day	—	<i>Lundi</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Mo'n-ey	—	<i>L'argent</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
-Mon-ger	—	<i>Vendeur</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Mon'-grel	—	<i>Métif</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Monk	—	<i>Moine</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Mon'-key	—	<i>Singe</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Month	—	<i>Mois</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Most	—	<i>Le plus, la plus, &c.</i>	—	o	ō	2	8	12
Mo'th-er	—	<i>Mère</i>	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Move	—	<i>Mouvoir</i>	—	o	oo	3	6	17
Mould	—	<i>Moule</i>	—	ou	ō	7	1	20
Moult	—	<i>Muer</i>	—	ou	ō	7	1	20
Mouch	—	<i>Manger</i>	—	ou	ū	7	1	20
Mourn	—	<i>Deplorer</i>	—	ou	ō	7	1	20
Mow	—	<i>Faucher</i>	—	ow	ō	7	3	21
Mu'r-rain	—	<i>Mortalité parmi les bêtes</i>	—	ai	ē	8	1	23
N								
Nou'-rish	—	<i>Nourrir</i>	—	ou	ū	7	1	20

Nuif-ance

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ⁿ	Page.
Nui's-ance	—	Incommodité	ui	ü	12	1	29
		O					
O-bli'ge	—	Obliger (sometimes)	i	ee	3	4	16
One	—	Un, une	o	ō	3	2	16
On'-ion	—	Oignon (1st syll.)	o	ū	2	8	13
On'-ly	—	Seul (sometimes)	o	ō	2	8	12
O'th-er	—	Autre	o	ū	2	8	13
Ov-en	—	Four	o	ū	2	8	13
Owe, Own	—	Devoir, confesser	ow	ō	7	3	21
		P					
Pa'l-sey	—	Paralyse	a	aw	2	1	9
Pa-pa	—	Papa	a	aw	1	1	5
Pa-tro'l	—	Patrouille	o	ō	2	8	12
Pea's-ant	—	Paysan	ea	ē	9	1	25
Pea's-cod	—	(Casse de pois)					
Peo'-ple	—	Peuple	eo	ē	2	8	13
Phea's-ant	—	Faisant	ea	ē	9	1	25
Pi-er	—	Fettée	i	ē	1	2	5
Pint	—	Chopine	i	ī	2	5	10
Pla's-ter	—	Emplâtre	a	aw	2	1	8
Plea's-ant	—	Agréable	ea	ē	9	1	25
Plea's-ure	—	Plaisir					
Poll	—	Tête	o	ō	2	8	12
Port	—	Port					
Post	—	Poste	o	ū	2	8	13
Po'm-mel	—	Pommeau					
Po'th-er	—	Embarras	o	ū	3	6	17
Po're-blind	—	(qui a la vue courte)					
Poult	—	Coup de main	ou	ō	7	1	20
Poul-try, Pou'l-ter-cr.	—	Volaille, Pou-lailler					

Pou'l-tice

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ⁿ	Page.
Pou'l-tice	—	Cataplâme	ou	o	7	1	20
Pre't-ty	—	Foli	e	i	2	3	9
Prove	—	Prouver	o	oo	3	6	17
Prow	—	Proüe	ow	ō	7	3	21
Prowl	—	Roder	ui	ū	12	1	29
Pur-fui't	—	Poursuite					

R

Read (perfect tense, parti- ciple passive)	}	Lú	—	ea	ē	9	1	25
Rea'd-y	—	Prêt	—	ea	ē	9	1	25
Realm	—	Royaume	—	ea	ē	9	1	25
Re-cruit	—	Recrüe	—	ui	ū	12	1	29
Roll	—	Un rouleau	—	o	ō	2	8	12
Ro'm-age	—	Perquisition	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Rome	—	Rome	—	o	oo	3	6	17
Ront	—	Animal nain	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Rough	—	Rude	—	ou	ū	7	1	20
Row, noun & verb	—	Rang, ramer	—	ow	ō	7	3	21

S

Said	—	Dit	—	ai	ē	8	1	23
Scourge	—	Fleau	—	ou	ū & ō	7	1	20
Scro'll	—	Une bande	—	o	ō	2	8	12
Sew	—	Coudre	—	ew	ō	10	1	28
Sey-mour	—	Sey-mour (nom)	—	ey	ē	8	3	23
Shoe	—	Un soulier	—	oe	oo	9	7	27
Shou'd	—	(Verbe)	—	ou	ū	7	1	20
Shove	—	Pouffer	—	o	ū	3	6	17
Shov-el	—	Une pèle	—	o	ū	2	8	13
Shou'l-der	—	Epaule	—	ou	ō	7	1	20
Show	—	Montrer	—	ow	ō	7	3	21

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ^t	Page.
Sieve	—	<i>Crible</i>	ie	i	9	6	27
Skein	—	<i>Echeveau</i>	ei	ai	9	4	26
Sleight (Artifice)	—	<i>Artifice</i>	ei	i	9	4	26
Sloth	—	<i>Paresse</i>	o	o	9	5	27
Sloth	—	<i>Paresse</i>	o	o	2	8	12
Slough (Suppura- tion from a fore)	—	<i>Matiere qui sort d'une playe</i>	ou	u	7	1	20
Slo'v-en	—	<i>Mal-propre</i>	o	u	2	8	13
Slow	—	<i>Lent</i>	ow	o	7	3	21
Sluice	—	<i>Ecluse</i>	ui	u	12	1	29
Smo'th-er	—	<i>Etouffer</i>	o	u	2	8	13
Snow	—	<i>Neige</i>	ow	o	7	3	21
Some	—	<i>Quelque</i>	o	u	3	6	17
Son	—	<i>Fils</i>	o	u	2	8	13
Soot	—	<i>Suie</i>	oo	u	6	1	19
Soul	—	<i>Ame</i>	ou	o	7	1	20
Sow (verb)	—	<i>Semer</i>	ow	o	7	1	20
Sponge	—	<i>Epönge</i>	o	u	3	6	17
Sport	—	<i>Feu</i>	o	o	2	8	12
Spread	—	<i>Etendre</i>	ea	e	9	1	25
Stea'd-y	—	<i>Ferme</i>	ea	e	9	1	25
Stood	—	<i>(Pret. de s'arreter)</i>	oo	u	6	1	19
Stow	—	<i>Arranger</i>	ow	o	7	3	21
Stroll	—	<i>Roder</i>	o	o	2	8	12
Strow	—	<i>Parsemer</i>	ow	o	7	3	21
Suit	—	<i>Procés</i>	ui	u	12	1	29
Suit-or	—	<i>Plaideur</i>	ui	u	12	1	29
Sur-feit	—	<i>Indigestion</i>	ei	i	9	4	26
Swear	—	<i>Furer</i>	ea	ai	9	1	25
Sweat	—	<i>Suer</i>	ea	e	9	1	25
Sword	—	<i>Epée</i>	o	o	2	8	12

T

Tear (verb)	—	<i>Déchirer</i>	ea	ai	1	9	25
Teat	—	<i>Mammelle</i>	ea	e	1	9	25

Ti-er

			Vowels	Sound- ed like	Rule.	Excep ⁿ	Page.
Wea/p-on	—	<i>Arme</i>	—	ea	ē	9 1	25
Wea/th-cr	—	<i>Le tems</i>	—	ea	ē	9 1	25
Wear	—	<i>Ufer</i>	—	ea	ai	9 1	25
Were	—	<i>(Etre)</i>	—	e	ai	3 3	16
Wheal (a stripe)	—	<i>Marque de coup</i>	—	ea	ai	9 1	25
Where	—	<i>Où</i>	—	e	ai	3 3	16
Who	—	<i>Qui, laquelle,</i> <i>laquelle</i>	—	o	sometimes oo	1 4	6
Whom	—	<i>Lequelle, laquelle</i>	—	o	Do	2 8	13
Whose	—	<i>Dont</i>	—	i	ī	2 5	10
Wild	—	<i>Sauvage</i>	—	o	oo	2 8	13
Womb	—	<i>Matrice</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Wom'an, wom'en	—	<i>Femme, -s</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Won	—	<i>Gagné</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Won-der	—	<i>Surprise,</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Wood	—	<i>Bois</i>	—	oo	ū	6 1	19
Wool	—	<i>Laine</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Word	—	<i>Mot</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
World	—	<i>Monde</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Work	—	<i>Ouvrage</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Worm	—	<i>Ver</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Wor/s-t d	—	<i>Etame</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Wor-ry	—	<i>Decbirer</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Wor-ship	—	<i>Adoration</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Wort	—	<i>Moût</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Worth	—	<i>Prix</i>	—	o	ū	2 8	13
Worfe	—	<i>Pire</i>	—	ou	ū	7 1	20
Wou'd	—	<i>(Verbe)</i>	—	ea	ē	9 1	25
Wreak	—	<i>Assouvir sa vengeance</i>	—	i	ee	3 4	16
Writhe	—	<i>Guirlande, tordre</i>	—	ea	ē	9 1	25
Y							
Yeast	—	<i>Leuvre</i>	—	e	ā	2 3	9
Ye'l-low	—	<i>Faune</i>	—	e	ī	2 3	9
Yes	—	<i>Oui</i>	—	ea	ē	9 1	25
Yet	—	<i>Encore</i>	—	ea	ē	9 1	25
Z							
Zea'l ous, Zea'lot	—	<i>Zelé, zelateur</i>	—	ea	ē	9 1	25

A N

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A Brief ACCOUNT of the chief Peculiarities
of the ENGLISH CONSONANTS.

1. *B* is mute before *t*, or after *m*, in the same syllable, as *Debt*, *Lamb*, &c.
 2. *C* sounds soft, like *s*, when followed by *e*, *i*, or an apostrophe (denoting the absence of *e*) as *Cedar*, *City*, *Danc'd*, &c.
- C* sounds like *sh*, when followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, making different syllables, as *Ocean*, *Ancient*, *Precious*, *Social*, &c. except *Society*.

CC when

CC when followed by *e* or *i*, sounds like *x*,
as *Accept*, *Accident*, &c.

C is mute in *Indict*, *Victuals*, *Scene*, *Scent*,
Science, *Sciatica*, *Scissors*, *Scission*, *Scymiter*,
Scythe, and the proper names *Scyros*, *Scylla*,
and *Scythia*.

In all other cases **C** sounds hard like *k*.

3. **Ch**, when properly English, has the same
sound with the Italian *c*, before *e* or *i*.
Examp. *Child*, *Chain*, &c.

It sounds also like *sh*, in words derived
from the French, as *Chaise*, *Champaigne*,
&c. and like *k* in words of Greek ex-
traction, as *Christ*, *School*, *Stomach*, *Arch-*
angel, &c. pronounced *Ark-angel*. But if
Arch comes before a consonant, *ch* has
then its proper English sound, as in *Arch-*
bishop.

Ch in *Loch* sounds like *f*.

Ch is mute in *Drachm*, *Schedule*, and *Schism*.

4. **D** is mute before *ge*, as in *Judge*, *Bridge*, &c.
also in *Soldier*.

5. **F** in *Of* sounds like *v*.

6. G sounds *soft* like *j* before *e*, *i*, or an *apostrophe*, and *hard* (like the Greek γ) in all other cases.

Examp. *Angel*, *Rage*, *Rag'd*, *Giant*, *Ginger*, &c.

Exceptions to G's sounding soft.

1. In the participles passive of words ending in *g hard* (and also where-ever *g* is doubled) it continues hard, notwithstanding the vowels *e* or *i*, or an apostrophe, as in *Dragg'd*, *Begging*, *Digging*, &c.
2. In the termination *ger*, where-ever it makes a distinct syllable, *g* sounds hard, as in *An''-ger*, *Fin''ger*, *Lon''ger*, *Stron''ger*, &c. in which kind of words it may be observed that the *g* sounds double, so as to belong to both syllables.
3. Derivatives in *er*, *ed*, or *ing* from primitives in *ng*, retain the *g* hard, as *Singing*, *Sing-er*, from *Sing*; *Hang-ing*, *Hang-er*, from *Hang*; *Winged* or *Wing'd* from *Wing*, &c. In which kind of words it
may

may be observed, that *g* sounds *single*, and belongs to the *first syllable only*.

4. In the following words *G* is hard, notwithstanding it comes before *e* or *i*; viz. *Geese*, *Gewgaw*, *Geld*, *Gelt*, *Gertrude*, *Get* (with its compounds) *Gibberish*, *Gibbous*, *Giddy*, *Gift*, *Gig*, *Giggle*, *Gild*, *Girl*, *Give*, *Forgive*, *Gilt*, *Gimblet*, *Gimp*, *Gird*, *Girt*, *Girdle*, *Begin*, *Gizzard*, *Gideon*, *Gibbons*, *Gilbert*, and *Gilpin*.

G is mute before *n* in the same syllable, as *Gnash*, *Sign*, *Sovereign*, &c. also in *Phlegm*, *Seraglio*, and *Bagnio*.

7. *Gb* sounds like *G hard* in *Ghost*, and like *ff* in *Cough*, *Lough*, *Laugh*, *Laughter*, *Rough*, *Slough*, *Tough*, *Trough*, and *Enough*. In other words it is mute.

8. *H* is mute in *Hour*, *Honour*, *Honest*, *Heir*, *Herb*, *Humour*, *Hostler*, *Thyme*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Thomasin*, and *Thames*. Also in Greek words, when preceded by *R*, as *Rheum*, *Rhyme*, *Rhetoric*, *Myrrh*, &c. and lastly at the end of words, as *ah*, *bah*, *Isaiab*, *Sarah*, &c.

9. *K* is mute before *n* in the same syllable, as
Knave, Know, Knight, &c.
10. *L* is mute in *Balk, Talk, Walk, Stalk, Balm, Calm, Calf, Calves, Falcon, Half, Halves, Holme* (an island) and *Holmes* (a surname) *Psalms, Qualm, Salmon, Could, Should, and Would.*
11. *N* is mute after *m* in the same syllable, as
Hymn, Autumn, Solemn, &c.
12. *P* is mute before *s*, and between *m* and *t*, as
Psalms, Tempt, &c.
13. *Pb* is always sounded like *f*, except in *Stephen, Nephew, and Phial*, where it sounds like *v*.
Pb is mute in *Pbthific*, and is pronounced
Tizzic.
14. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and, when it begins a syllable, sounds like *cw*, by which (as Mr. Johnson observes) our Saxon ancestors well expressed it. But in terminations from the Latin *-quus*, and also in words of French extraction, it sounds like *k*.
Examp. *Oblique, Antique, Quoif, Conquer, Risque, Traffique, &c.* some of which words

are now more commonly spelt with *c* or *k*,
as *Coif*, *Risk*, *Traffic*, &c.

15. S founds like z.

1st, In the third persons singular of all verbs, and the plural number of all nouns, as in *Has*, *Was*, *Tries*, *Bees*, *Times*, &c.

2dly, In pronouns possessive, as *His*, *Hers*, *Theirs*, and also when preceded by the comma denoting possession, as *Father's*, *Mother's*, *Tom's*, *Will's*, &c. (also in the particle *as*.)

Exception to the two last Sections,

S has its proper found when preceded by *c*, *k*, *ck*, *f*, *p*, *q*, or *t*, which admit not the found of *z* so easily after them, as *Speaks*, *Beats*, *Rocks*, *Jack's*, *Dick's*, *Gilbert's*, *Cock's-spur*, *Cat's-paw*, &c.

3dly, S founds like z preceded by a liquid in the same syllable, as *Dam-sel*, *Crimson*, *Thames*, *Fer-sey*, *Guern-sey*, &c. And also,

4thly,

4thly, *S* between two vowels most commonly sounds like *z*, as *Daisy*, *Reprisal*, *Peasant*, *Please*, *Rosin*, &c.

Except *House*, *Mouse*, *Louse*, *Goose*, *Geese*, *Sausage*, *Purchase*, *Promise*, *Case*, *Mason*, *Bason*, *Basis*, *Phasis*, and *Thesis*: Except also substantives in *use*, derived from Latin verbs, as *U'se*, *Abu'se*, *Disu'se*, *Re'fuse*, *Excuse*, &c. and adjectives derived from the participles passive of some Latin verbs, as *Reclu'se*, *Profu'se*, *Abstru'se*, &c.

Lastly, Except also the words contained in the next section but one, where *s* sounds like *zh*.

II. *S* and *ss* sound like *sh* in *Sure* (with its compounds) *Issue*, *Tissue*, *Fissure*, *Pressure*, *Russian*, &c. also in the terminations *-assion*, *-ession*, *-ission*, *-ussion*, as in *Passion*, *Impression*, *Mission*, *Concussion*, &c.

III. *S*, when preceded by a vowel and followed by *ion* or *ian*, sounds like *zh*, as *Invasion*, *Ephesian*, *Vision*, *Delusion*, &c. But if it

be preceded by a consonant, it sounds like *sh*, as in *Conversion*, *Persian*, &c.

S sounds also like *zh* before *-ier*, as *Osier*, *Hosier*, *Glasier*, *Brasier*, &c. and in the words *Leisure*, *Measure*, *Pleasure*, and *Treasure*.

S is mute in *Isle*, *Lisle*, *Carlisle*, *Island*, *Viscount*, and *Demesne*.

16. *T* before *io* or *ia* (making part of the same syllable with *i*) sounds like *sh*, as *Na-tion*, *Cau-tious*, *Egyp-tian*, *Sa-ti-ate*, &c. But if *t* belong to the former syllable, it retains its proper Sound, as *Quest-ion*, *Fust-ian*, *Combust-ion*, &c.

T is mute in words ending with *-stle*, as *Castle*, *Thistle*, *Bristle*, &c.

17. *Th* has two sounds, the one soft, as in *Thy*, the other hard (like the Greek *Θ*) as in *Thigh*.

I. *Th* sounds soft,

1st, In *Thence*, *There* (with their compounds) *Then*, *That*, *The*, *Thee*, *These*, *This*, *Those*, *Thus*, *Thou*, *Thy*, *Thine*, *Their*, *Theirs*, *Them*, *Though*, *Although*, *Beneath*, *Bequeath*, *Betroth*, *Mouths*, *Tytthe*, *Scythe*, *Wreath*, *Booth*, and in the

the verbs *Bathe*, *Mouth*, *Seeth*, *Loathe*, *Soothe*, and *Breathe*.

2dly, Where-ever it occurs between two vowels, as *Father*, *Mother*, &c. Except words of Greek extraction, and also derivatives from words ending with *th* hard, as *Earthen* from *Earth*, &c.

3dly, *Th* sounds soft when placed between *r* and a vowel, as *Burthen*, *Murther*, &c. though in such words *d* is often written and pronounced instead of *th*, as *Murder*, *Burden*. In other cases *th* sounds hard.

Th is mute in *Asthma*, with its derivatives.

18, *W* is mute before *r* in the same syllable, as *Write*, *Wrath*, &c. also in *Sword*, *Swoon*, and *Answer*, with their compounds and derivatives.

The other consonants have the same powers as in other languages.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Preface, p. xiv. for 340, read 342.

——— Note, for 54 r. 47.

——— for page 15, r. page 30.

Page 21, for word, r. verb.



Traacts by the same AUTHOR.

Printed for B. WHITE, at HORACE'S-HEAD,
FLEET-STREET.

I. **A** Short Treatise on the English Tongue. Being an Attempt to render the Reading and Pronunciation of the same more easy to Foreigners. 1767.

II. Remarks on several very important Prophecies, first Edition, in 1768, (second Edition, 1775.)

This Book contains, 1st, Remarks on the Prophecy of Isaiah vii. 13-16.—That a *Virgin should conceive and bear a Son.* 2dly, Remarks on the Nature and Style of propheticall Writings. 3dly, Remarks on the Accomplishment of Isaiah's Prophecy, (vii. 8.) "*Within threescore and five Years shall Ephraim be broken, that it be not a People.*" 4thly, On the Departure of the *Sceptre and Lawgiver* from Judah. 5thly, A Confirmation of the above Remarks by farther Examples drawn from the Prophets, &c.

III. A Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of *Tolerating Slavery*; or of admitting the least Claim of *Private Property in the Persons of Men* IN ENGLAND. Being an Answer to an Opinion, given in the Year 1729, by the (then) Attorney General and Solicitor General, concerning the Case of *Slaves* in GREAT-BRITAIN. 1769.

This Tract contains many Examples of the monstrous *Iniquity* and *Injustice* of the Plantation Laws respecting Slaves; as also some Account of the gradual Abolition of the ancient English *Slavery* called VILLENAGE, which was at length happily effected by the Wisdom and Perseverance of the English Courts of Common Law.

IV. Remarks concerning the Encroachments on the River Thames near *Durham-Yard*. 1771.

V.

V. An Appendix to the Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery. (See Number III.) 1772.

VI. Remarks on the Opinions of some of the most celebrated Writers on CROWN LAW, respecting the due Distinction between *Manſlaughter* and *Murder*; ſhewing that the Indulgence allowed by the Courts to *voluntary Manſlaughter* in Rencounters, DUELS, &c. is *indiscriminate* and without Foundation in Law; and is alſo one of the principal Cauſes of the Continuance and preſent Increate of the *baſe and diſgraceful Practice of DUELLING.* 1773.

The peculiar Caſe of *Gentlemen in the Army*, reſpecting the Practice of DUELLING, is carefully examined in this Tract; as alſo the Depravity and Folly of *modern Men of Honour* falſely ſo called.

VII. In two Parts. 1. A Declaration of the People's *Natural Right* to a Share in the Legiſlature; which is the fundamental Principle of *the Britiſh Conſtitution of State.* 2. A Declaration, or Defence, of the *the ſame Doctrine*, when applied *particularly to THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.* 1774. (2d Edition, 1775.)

In theſe two Pieces many Examples and Proofs are produced concerning *the parliamentary Rights of the People*; viz. That the Aſſent of the People is abſolutely neceſſary to render Laws *valid*: That a *free and equal* Representation of the Inhabitants of this Kingdom is neceſſary for the *Salvation* of the State, and the Security of *Peace* and of *Property*: That the Representatives of the People have no *legal* Right to give aſſent in any "*new Device without Conference with their Countries*:" That it is an ancient and juſt Right of the People to elect a new Parliament "*every Year once, and more often if Need be*;" and that no Regulations whatſoever, wherein the *Representatives* are made *Judges of their own Elections*, can be effectual againſt national Corruption! Examples are likewiſe here given of ſeveral *ſurreptitious STATUTES* that are void through the Want of *due legal Aſſent*; and of Others that are void by being unjuſt

unjust and repugnant to *constitutional Principles!* The Danger of keeping *standing Armies* is also demonstrated, and the Wickedness and Impolicy of Acting by *national Corruption!* &c. &c.

The following Tracts by the same AUTHOR

A R E

Printed for B. WHITE, in FLEET-STREET, and
E. and C. DILLY, in the POULTRY.

VIII. The just Limitation of *Slavery* in the *Laws of God*, compared with the unbounded Claims of the *African Traders* and *British American Slave-holders*.

To this Piece is added a copious Appendix, containing, An Answer to the Rev. Mr. Thompson's Tract in Favour of the *African Slave-Trade*. Letters concerning the *lineal Descent of the Negroes* from the Sons of HAM. The *Spanish Regulations* for the gradual Enfranchisement of Slaves. A Proposal, on the same Principles, for the gradual Enfranchisement of Slaves in *America*. REPORTS of Determinations in the several COURTS OF LAW against Slavery, &c. 1776.

IX. THE LAW of PASSIVE OBEDIENCE; or Christian Submission to personal Injuries :

Wherein is shewn that the several Texts of Scripture, which command the entire Submission of *Servants* or *Slaves* to their *Masters*, cannot authorize the latter to exact an involuntary *Servitude*, nor in the least Degree justify the Claims of modern *Slave-holders*; and also that the several Texts, which enjoin Submission to *Rulers, Magistrates, &c.* do not in any Respect authorize the dangerous Doctrine of an *unlimited passive Obedience*.

X. " THE LAW OF LIBERTY ;" or (as it is called in Scripture by way of Eminence) " the Royal Law," by which all Mankind will certainly be judged !

XI.

XI. THE LAW OF RETRIBUTION ; or a serious Warning to *Great-Britain* and her *Colonies*, founded on unquestionable Examples of God's temporal Vengeance against Tyrants, Slave-holders, and Oppressors. 1776.

The Examples are selected from Predictions, in the Old-Testament, of *national* Judgements, which (being compared with the actual Accomplishment) demonstrate " the sure Word of Prophecy," as well as the immediate Interposition of divine Providence, to recompence impenitent *Nations* according to their Works.

Traacts, by the same AUTHOR, now in the Press for Publication.

XII. A Tract on the *Law of Nature* and Principles of Action in Man.

XIII. THE CASE OF SAUL ; being an Appendage to the former Tract, wherein the *compound Nature* and various *Principles of Action* in MAN (with the Reality of *supernatural spiritual Influence*, both good and bad) are proved by unquestionable Examples from the History of that unfortunate Monarch, and also from many other Parts of Scripture.





